Let Each Bullet Carry Forth
Our Firm Determination

Nippon Times

No Barriers Hold Back
The Will of Asia's Millions

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NAVY UNIT SINKS 5 ENEMY CRAFT IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Hydroplane Contingent Prevents Landing on New Georgia

DESTROYER IS VICTIM

2 Hostile Consolidated B-24 Bombers Downed in Raid On Otorishima

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 25.—An Imperial Navy hydroplane unit damaged an enemy destroyer and a transport and sank more than three torpedo-boats in the Solomons area on the night of July 23.

The hydroplane unit delivered an attack on several enemy ships that entered the Kula Gulf on the night of July 23 in an attempt to effect landing operations on New Georgia and inflicted damage on one destroyer and one transport. The same night the unit espied a group of enemy torpedo-boats in the waters north of Gizo Island northwest of New Georgia and sank more than three of them.

Enemy Raid Fails

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 25.—A formation of eight enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers raided the Japanese-occupied Otorishima (Wake Island) early on the morning of July 25 with the result that a furious aerial combat followed between the Japanese and American forces. Our Forces shot down two enemy planes, damaged another and caused all the others to flee. One of the enemy planes was downed by a daring self-blasting of a Japanese plane against it. In this aerial battle two Japanese planes self-blasted themselves.

CONVOY RAID COSTS SOVIETS 18 PLANES

German Ships Unscathed by Red Bomber-Fighter Formation Attack Off N. Norway

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—A powerful Soviet air formation composed of 35 bombers and fighters attacked a German convoy early this morning off Vardos, northern Norway, and after losing 18 planes in the furious fighting that ensued with the German fighter planes escorting the convoy, the Red planes were forced to flee, reports Major Albert Freitag, D.N.B. war correspondent.

According to Major Freitag, the Soviet air formation that assaulted the German vessels was composed of 20 bombers and 15 fighters. The Messerschmidt fighters of the Luftwaffe that were escorting the convoy immediately engaged the Soviet planes in fierce dog-fights that lasted approximately 20 minutes. After losing nine bombers and nine fighters, the remaining 17 Soviet planes began to flee, the bombers recklessly dumping their heavy load to lighten their planes.

The German vessels were unscathed by the Red assault.

350 BURMA INDIANS FORM SERVICE CORPS

To Forward Consummation of Construction Activities for New Burma

Domei

RANGOON, July 26.—To help construct the new Burma as a vital "blood-transfusion" route for Indian independence, 350 Indian residents in Burma organized an Indian Service Corps at a ceremony held here at noon today.

"We Indians in Burma will do everything in our power for the consummation of construction activities in Burma with the pride of Indians," said Mr. Serval, who heads the newly-organized service corps after the ceremony.

New German Envoy To China, Woermann, Arrives in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 26.—Dr. Ernst von Woermann, new German Ambassador to Nanking, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Tokyo. It is expected that he will shortly present his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF FOODS IN P.I. SEEN

Likely to Surpass Pre-War Level—1,600,000 Hectares Under Essential Food Crops

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—As the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence swings into action to prepare for complete emancipation within this year in line with Japan's generous promise, it notes with satisfaction the self-sufficiency in food production already attained. Even more encouraging is the fact that under the present program for agricultural development, there is every indication the Philippines will attain a food production record surpassing the prewar mark.

A review of food production during the last year and half, prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, disclosed that approximately 1,600,000 hectares of land are planted with essential food crops such as rice, corn and cassava. The area represents more than one-third of the total cultivated area in the Philippines. Today there are more than 68,000 truck farms on Luzon island alone.

The report said that everyday more commercial gardens are being established, indicating the awakening of the people to the policy of self-sufficiency. A high ranking agricultural official, commenting on the aspect of economic development, said, "while under the American regime people were encouraged to shun the soil and seek white collar jobs, under the present wise policy of the administration, the people have learned the real value of good earth."

Saved People Hardships

The food production campaign initiated a year ago undertook wise measures to meet the situation and saved the people from undue hardships as far as staple crops are concerned. At the same time, the administration distributed seeds and seedlings free of charge, gave technical agricultural assistance and, through various measures, saved standing crops.

In line with the food production campaign, 92 rice growers' cooperatives and 107 agricultural cooperative associations were organized. These organizations, it was pointed out in the report, contributed greatly to the food campaign as the collective effort helped farmers solve many of their difficulties and psychologically educated them in the value of occupational teamwork, besides facilitating supervision and control.

It was learned that the cultivation of Horai rice which was introduced to the Philippines from Japan is spreading widely and experiments are now going on to produce new Horai species more suited to local conditions.

Since one of the main foundations for independence is economic stability, Filipino agricultural officials are grateful for the far-sighted policy adopted by the Military Administration a year ago, as the policy is now helping the Philippines attain complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Hungary Reshuffles Cabinet

In a reshuffle of the Hungarian Cabinet, Jenoe de Ghyczy was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Andor Szentmiklosy, Director of the Political Section of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, was named Foreign Vice-Minister, according to a Budapest report dated Sunday received by the Hungarian Legation here. The post held by Mr. Szentmiklosy has been taken over by Councilor Szegedy-Kaszak.

MUSSOLINI ENDS CAREER AS DUCE BY RESIGNATION

Marshal Badoglio Named As the Leader and Premier of Italy

KING EXHORTS NATION

Proclamation Issued; New Executive Has Had Brilliant Army Record

Domei

BERLIN, July 26, (Urgent)—His Majesty King Vittorio Emmanuel, III, is reported to have accepted the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini from his positions as Duce and the Premiership, according to the Stefani News Agency, says the D.N.B.

Badoglio Is Successor

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—D.N.B. reports a Stefani message from Rome stating that the Italian Government publicly announced that Marshal Pietro Badoglio has been appointed Premier as successor to Premier Benito Mussolini who had tendered his resignation.

Resignation Confirmed

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The Stefani News Agency today confirmed the report that King Vittorio Emmanuel III of Italy had accepted the resignation of Il Duce and Premier Benito Mussolini and had appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio as successor to Mr. Mussolini as Duce and Premier.

Proclamation Issued

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—According to a Stefani report, the King on accepting Il Duce Mussolini's resignation issued a proclamation to the Italian people asking them to unite their efforts for the rise of the Italian nation.

Marshal Badoglio on assuming the posts of Duce and Premier issued a similar proclamation to the people.

Foreign Chief Named

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The new Italian Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio today appointed Baron Raffaele Guariglia, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, as Foreign Minister of his Cabinet, according to a Rome dispatch to D.N.B. Baron Guariglia is reported to be on his way to Rome from Ankara by plane.

State of Siege

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—According to a Rome dispatch to D.N.B., the Italian Government today announced officially that hereafter the Italian Army will take charge of peace and order in the entire country. Thus, the whole land of Italy has entered into a state of siege. Orders prohibiting people to go out at night have also been promulgated.

Born in 1871

Marshal Pietro Badoglio was born in northern Italy on September 28, 1871. In 1890 he graduated from the Trino Military Academy and was commissioned an artillery sublieutenant. He fought in the Eritrean War, 1896-97, and in the Libyan War. In 1919 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and took part in the Italian-Australian War. At the end of the European War he was lieutenant-general.

During the European War he commanded the Italians in the actions at Gorizia and Bainsizzia. He was then attached to the 2nd and 27th Army Corps and after the defeat in the Subletto campaign he was attached to the High Command until the end of the European War.

Marshal Badoglio is senior of the Italian army at present and enjoys great confidence of the King. He is a representative of the regular army officers who pledge allegiance and loyalty to the Savoia Royal Family.

Among many important positions he assumed in the past he was appointed special envoy to the United States in 1921, Ambassador to Brazil (1924-25), Chief of the Staff of the Italian Army concurrently holding the post of Chief of Staff of the Italian Navy, Governor-General of Libya (1928-1933), and others. It was in 1925 that he was promoted to the rank of marshal. At the time of the Italian Expedition to Ethiopia he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Forces in Eastern Africa and later was appointed Viceroy of Ethiopia, having been conferred the title of the Grand Duke of Addis Ababa.

Prime Minister Tojo And Foreign Minister Report to Throne

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 9:30 a.m. Monday and made reports to the Throne on general administrative affairs.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was also received in audience by His Imperial Majesty at 10 a.m. the same day and reported to the Throne on matters in his charge.

SHIGEMITSU ALERT ON WAR IN EUROPE

Orders Diplomats to Take Adequate Action to Maintain Axis Position

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Seriously concerned with the recent developments in the European war situation, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, marking the anti-Axis invasion of Sicily Island on July 10, sent telegraphic messages to the Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers in Europe, ordering them always to be on the alert and to take adequate steps when necessary, thereby to maintain perfectly the impregnable Axis position, it is learned.

In keeping with the foregoing prudent policy of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu who has ever since the assumption of his post closely watched the rapidly tightening world situation, the Foreign Office on July 22 requested the appointment of former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers, as advisers with a view to strengthening the diplomatic machinery of Japan. Their first meeting was convened on July 24 and the second at 2 p.m. Monday whereby to elaborate on diplomatic measures for sure victory.

Much attention is attached to the fact that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu is taking adequate countermeasures against the rapidly-changing war situation in Europe.

MORE HIGH SCHOOLS OPENED IN MANILA

Eight Thousand Students Already Enrolled—Education Rapidly Getting Normal

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—In addition to public high schools, forty-three private high schools have been opened in Manila and other provinces, showing the rapid return toward normalcy in public education throughout the Philippines, it is learned from the Bureau of Private Education. It is understood that a total of eight thousand students have already enrolled and the number is still increasing. The city of Manila tops the list with twenty-two private high schools being opened, while others have been distributed among various provinces, such as Luzon and other Visayan regions. Many more private high schools are expected to be opened soon, with plans for opening supply completed.

F.I.C. Eases Postal Law

Domei

HANOI, July 26.—French Indo-China authorities announced today that all mail matter including commercial correspondence, documents and telegrams addressed to Japanese residents in French Indo-China, as well as those addressed to Japan by Japanese residents may now be written in Japanese instead of in the French language.

REDS OF CHINA AND CHUNGKING NEARING CLASH

Chinese Communists and Mohammedans Oppose Chiang's Aim to Control Northwest

LANCHOW IN DANGER

Sung Mei-Ling, T. V. Soong, Under U.S. Influence, Show Conciliatory Attitude

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, July 23.—An armed clash between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party is considered imminent.

The greater part of the 34th, 37th and 38th Army Corps under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan, Lieutenant-Commandant of the 8th War District of the Central Army, moved into Fengchow, Tinghua and Lochuan from the Yellow River line along which they had been stationed.

Friction between the Kuomintang and Communists occasioned by the proposal of Chang Ti-fei, director of the headquarters of the Sian Labor Regiment, for the dissolution of the Chinese Communist Party and the abolition of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia district government has visibly intensified and is now pregnant with the danger of bringing on a civil war.

The latest information available on the situation clarifies the immediate cause of the shifting of the Hu Tsung-nan's army to the Northwest. While the Chungking regime is intending to abolish the special government of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia district, to provide a central administrative headquarters in the Northwest, to uproot all special privileges not vested in the central government and to centralize the Northwest politically and economically, the inhabitants of the district and the Mahommedans supporting the district government are resolutely opposing such centralization under the instigation of the Communists. Sheng Shih-tsai, leader of the Communists in Sinkiang, has increased the strength of the armed farmers in readiness to resist the central forces.

Already the six hsiens of Lintao, Linhsia, Taosha, Lintan, Yuchung and Tingsi in Kansu Province have been occupied by rioters, followed by the fall of Lotu, Yingteng and Tsingyuan. The more important strategic points around Lanchow have also been taken by the farmers in arms. It was owing to the menace to Lanchow that Hu Tsung-nan's army has been rushed to the Northwest.

The Chungking Military Council has announced that as soon as the disturbance in the Northwest district is quelled the Central Army units would be recalled to their original stations.

The Communists, meanwhile have made preparations for resisting the Chungking forces and the situation is considered to be extremely tense. Chiang Kai-shek has made no comment in regard to the crisis but Sung Mei-ling and T. V. Soong, in response to American views, are showing a conciliatory attitude toward the Communists. Feng Yu-hsiang, Pai Tsung-chih, Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Chu Cheng and other Chungking leaders also are advocating a political solution of the dispute in order to avoid an armed conflict. Ho Ying-chin, Chen Cheng, Chen Li-fu and other military leaders, however, are urging the armed chastisement of the rebellous Northwestern faction. War clouds, therefore, are hanging low over the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia district.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, July 27, 1943.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Anglo-American Stratagem on Turkey

NIPPON SANGYO—Anglo-American stratagem on Turkey seems to have been strengthened since the Sicilian operation. Reports from various sources say that the Anglo-American reckless activities in Turkey are set in motion through their propaganda organs, attempting to impart to Turkey an impression as if a termination of the Sicilian campaign would turn the war situation in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea in favor of the anti-Axis camp and the Balkans be the objective of its next operation. The Anglo-American propaganda is intended for impressing Turkey with the so-called second front which would be developed in the near future, thereby trying to drag Turkey to its side.

The present situation, however, is that Turkey is trying to maintain its neutrality to all intents and purposes. Turkey looks like lord and master of the Black Sea, securing the two sides of the Marmora Strait. Turkey's physical position extending to the Balkans and West Asia en-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON PLANES BLAST 5 U.S. BASES IN CHINA; DOWN 28 ENEMY CRAFT

Hengyang, Lingling, Paoching, Chihkiang and Kienow Raided

ON JULY 23, 24, 25

American P-38 Planes Prove No Match for Japanese Aircraft in Battles

In successive raids on July 23, 24 and 25, Japanese Air Units in China inflicted heavy damage on five advance bases of the American air forces in China shooting down 28 enemy planes, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Monday.

The enemy bases attacked were Hengyang, Lingling, Paoching, Chihkiang and Kienow, the announcement said.

The announcement follows:

"The Japanese Air Units in the China area during the three days, July 23, 24 and 25, made successive raids on Hengyang, Lingling, Paoching, Chihkiang and Kienow, all of which are advance bases of the American air forces in China, and blasted their runways and attached military facilities, inflicting great damage on them. Moreover, the Japanese Units shot down 28 enemy planes in the vicinities of Hengyang, Lingling and Kweilin. The Japanese damage consisted of eight planes self-blasted."

Enemy Bases Blasted

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 25.—The Army Air Units in a large formation of bombers-fighters again raided the enemy airfields at Paoching (Shaoyang) and Chihkiang in Hunan Province early this morning and thoroughly blasted the enemy equipment, rendering it unserviceable. All the planes returned safely.

Apparently fearing the daring and positive attacks of the Japanese Air Units, not a single enemy plane came up to challenge them. Another Japanese Air Unit on the same day bombed the Hengyang airfield and here also no enemy plane dared to make a counter-attack.

Hengyang Raided

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 26.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Forces in a large-scale fighter-bomber formation surprise-raided Hengyang in Hunan Province three times on the morning of July 23 and 25 and dealt a smashing blow to the American air forces in China. Again, on the afternoon of July 25 the Japanese planes mass-raided Hengyang.

Fast Japanese fighter plane units, which hopped off from an undisclosed base brimming with virile fighting spirit to annihilate the American air forces, appeared in the skies of Hengyang four times. At this time, our units discovered more than 10 enemy Curtiss-Hawk P-40 and Lockheed P-38 planes and in another moment a thrilling air combat was staged there between the Japanese and American air forces. In this fighting the Japanese Units shot down three P-40 planes and one P-38 plane, putting all the others to rout. All our planes returned safely. This was the first time that Japanese planes fought the enemy P-38 planes, which are pride of the American air forces, in the China continent.

Enemy Admits Damage

Domei

CANTON, July 26.—The commander of the American air forces in China made public on July 25 the air battle waged with the Japanese Air Units on July 23 and recognized how fierce the fighting strength of the Japanese Air Forces is, admitting at the same time more or less damage done to the American side. He said:

"On July 23 Japanese Air Units in a large fighter-bomber formation came raiding two advance bases of the American 14th air force in Hunan Province. Against this, our P-40 fighter units attacked the raiding forces with the result that in a great aerial combat that followed our side suffered great damage to our military facilities. One of our planes aground was blasted and several were damaged."

Japanese Airmen Resolved To Crush Foe on Continent

Fighter Unit Commander Declares Will Hold Mastery Of Air No Matter How Hard or Persistently the American Air Force in China Might Fight

"No matter how powerful the American Air Force in China becomes or with what a high fighting spirit it acts, we officers and men of the Japanese air units in China will absolutely, even unto death if need be, prevent them from raiding Japan," declared Fighter Unit Commander X X, according to a July 25 dispatch from an undisclosed base in Central China to the Yomiuri-Hochi. In a message "To the One Hundred Million People of Japan," the Fighter Unit Commander reveals the importance of the aerial fighting over China and the Japanese flyers' will to crush the foe. Fighter Unit Commander X X is a veteran who, since taking part in the Nomonhan incident, has fought in the battle for Hongkong and across the continental skies north and south. At present he is at an undisclosed base training his subordinates as well as flying personally in the war to crush the enemy.

The Fighter Unit Commander's inspiring message is as follows:

"In the South Pacific, Japan and America are engaged in a fight to the death. The decisive air fighting, especially, is daily growing in intensity and fury. But the people, of course, know that decisive air fighting is not taking place only over the various islands in the southwestern Pacific. The existence of the American Air Force in China is also regarded as important as that of the enemy air force in the southwestern Pacific.

"America thinks that in order to beat Japan it must first win in the air, and as a first step is trying to close in on Japan by taking one island after another in the southwestern Pacific. But that will not be easy. Again, if America attempts to hit Japan Proper by the use of aircraft carriers, that too will be a matter of extreme difficulty as long as the Japanese Navy exists. Thus the only remaining area from which to bomb Japan is the China continent. America is watching for a chance to use the China continent as an unsinkable aircraft carrier and bring about disorder to the areas under the National Government and if possible to move out against Japan. In such a move it would like to blast Japan's industrial areas, bring death to the heart which beats for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and thus make the Japanese people lose their will to fight.

Special Characteristic

"That is the special geographical characteristic the anti-Axis forces have on the China continent, and how intense is the American Air Force in China's will to hit Japan can be understood fully when one looks over that force's development and progress, divisible into the following three phases;

"First period: This was the period in which the American air force in China was a volunteer force hired by Chiang Kai-shek. The Americans in this force acted mainly in instructing the Chungking air force, and though they had come to China ready to fight if necessary, their fighting activity was practically nil. Their planes also numbered only from about 30 to 40. This force joined the Burma operations immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but returned later to the area around Kunming.

"Second period: This phase began with the breaking up of the American volunteer force, which consisted of fighter planes only, on July 4, 1942, and the establishment of the 23rd American pursuit unit. This was an American expeditionary air force and was set up in order to counter the Japanese air units. This force now included some North American B-25's, and, with the number of planes gradually increased, advanced its bases to Kweilin, Hengyang, Lingling, and others. At times the planes moved out to the Wuhan and Canton areas but their activity still was nothing more than guerrilla warfare, and they were even under Major-General Clayton L. Bissel, chief of the American air force in India, the 100th air corps.

Comes Under Stillwell

"Third period: With public opinion at home demanding that the American air force in China be strengthened and expanded to raid Japan, the American air force in China was raised and made the 14th air corps this March. It was now no longer under the American air force in India but on an equal status, and it went under the direct command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, commander-in-chief of the American air forces in India and China. This was the beginning of the third period. Since the middle of March the Americans have been increasing the number of their planes, gradually sending more P-40 fighters as well as their highly vaunted 4-motored Consolidated B-24 bombers. The fact itself shows how really feverishly the Americans are working to raid Japan Proper.

"In recent days the American air force's fighting will has become something which cannot be sneered at. One must not make light of the fact that the Americans, because they are worshippers of mechanical power use the tactics of coming from behind to hit our flyers depending on their excellent materials and high speed and of the fact that their fighting will is becoming very high. But it is impossible for them to raid Japan by having bases only in one corner of the China continent. They have to bring Japan within bombing radius by advancing their advance bases northward. In order to do that the gaining of the control of the skies over the continent is a prerequisite. It follows that the fighting hereafter will be a series of decisive battles for the gaining of the control of the air, and that it will be furious and bitter.

Will Hold the Control

"We will absolutely never hand over the control of the air to the American air force. Every one of us will hold solid the control of the air with death. But the enemy, making its mechanical strength and material power tell, comes back persistently no matter how hard it is hit, no matter how many of its planes are knocked down. It comes back persistently, making use of every method to reinforce its forces. However, for every Japanese plane self-blasted on the front the enemy is losing ten, and at home for every hundred planes the enemy makes we will make 150. It is important not to lose in the war of production. To lose in the war of production is to lose the war.

"We officers and men of the air forces at the front feel our morale rising with every increase in the enemy's number, every rise in its fighting will, and our hearts beat faster with the determination to shoot down every single one of the enemy's planes and to crush the enemy's plans. We are burning with the spirit not to allow a single enemy plane to move over Japan Proper no matter how greatly the enemy is strengthened, and we are resolved to move continually before the enemy, never to rest until the American air force is crushed. Whenever the enemy attempts to move against Japan Proper, it must be ready to be subjected to our tactics of knocking down the enemy with certainty even with a body-crash if need be. For us to knock down the enemy, and for the home front to bring body and soul to bear on one rivet, one wing, the objective is common. For the farmers to produce more food and to supply that to the people in the cities, for the people in the cities to live frugally and save, and for us to fly around in the skies seeking the enemy, all these have the same common aim, that of the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and all are equally important in that each section carries the common responsibility of crushing America and Britain. What we on the front desire of the

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY IS ADVANCING BASES TO RAID JAPAN

Operations in South Pacific Seen as Preliminary to Counter Offensive

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT AN X X BASE IN THE NORTH.—The United States in its desperate endeavor to recoup its lost fortunes is steadily advancing its air bases in the Pacific in order to conduct air attacks on Japan.

The persistent American counter-offensive in the southern regions and strengthening of the enemy forces on the Indo-Burmese border cannot be belittled since they are all preliminary to the general counter-offensive contemplated by the anti-Axis camp.

Meteorological observations in the Aleutians have shown that the average flying possibility in August and September is 10 per cent, in the winter 15 per cent and in May 30 but aero-meteorological observations have disclosed that the possibility is much higher. Just as the Americans are openly declaring, their strategic policy has undergone a change. They have turned to the offensive from their erstwhile defense policy. They are boasting that they would counter-attack in real earnest in 1943 and that time will decide everything.

The Japanese defenders of our northern outposts, though silent, are waiting for the least glimpse of enemy planes, ready to meet the most desperate attack with the utmost daring and skill.

2-Ton Bombs

The enemy are using 50-kilogram incendiary bombs and 2,000-kilogram (two-ton) high explosive bombs and they are planning to raid Japan with these missiles. The Japanese people must be prepared to be attacked by hundreds of enemy planes several times before the year is out. Production, ever-increasing production, is the key to the annihilation of the enemy air force. Much sacrifice is being made in an intense and extensive training in a new method of countering air raids. Before solid preparedness the most determined enemy attack would be powerless. The 100,000,000 people behind the lines must defend their country against the barbarian air raiders in accordance with the new counter-air raid formula. The following data obtained from the enemy side may serve as reference material in the task of perfecting the home defense.

The Chungking regime has reorganized its air force and now retains about 100 planes. Brigadier-General Claire Chennault is directing the air education of the Chinese and an air force of about 250 planes which is rapidly turning into an American air force is distributed at Yushan and the outskirts of Chungking. This air force is waiting for a suitable opportunity to air-raid Japan.

The United States is vaunting that it would have by the end of 1944 as many as 85 aircraft-carriers including seven it already had before the war, 15 cruisers being converted, 13 planned before the war, 25 merchant vessels converted and 25 to be newly-built. It is turning out four-motor heavy bombers, "Flying Fortresses," Boeings, Consolidateds, Martins and North Americans at the rate of 500-1,000 a month and is asserting that it would have 125,000 planes by the end of the year.

Not Impossible

Since 45,000 of the 60,000 scheduled were completed last year, we cannot consider the figure to be impossible. At the worst, the United States may build 100,000 by the end of the year. Especially since February this year the Americans have stopped the manufacture of automobiles. They are also preparing for the organization by the end of the year of 35 air divisions and five paratroop, air transport and other supporting divisions, comprising 2,700,000 officers and men. It is reported that they have succeeded in making the distance between Brisbane and San Francisco of 12,000 kilometers in a little over 36 hours non-stop. They are also said to have succeeded in obtaining a high octane value such as would develop a 150 per cent performance with 25 per cent gasoline and in producing a mixed explosion while flying through the stratosphere inaccessible to wireless detectors or audiphones.

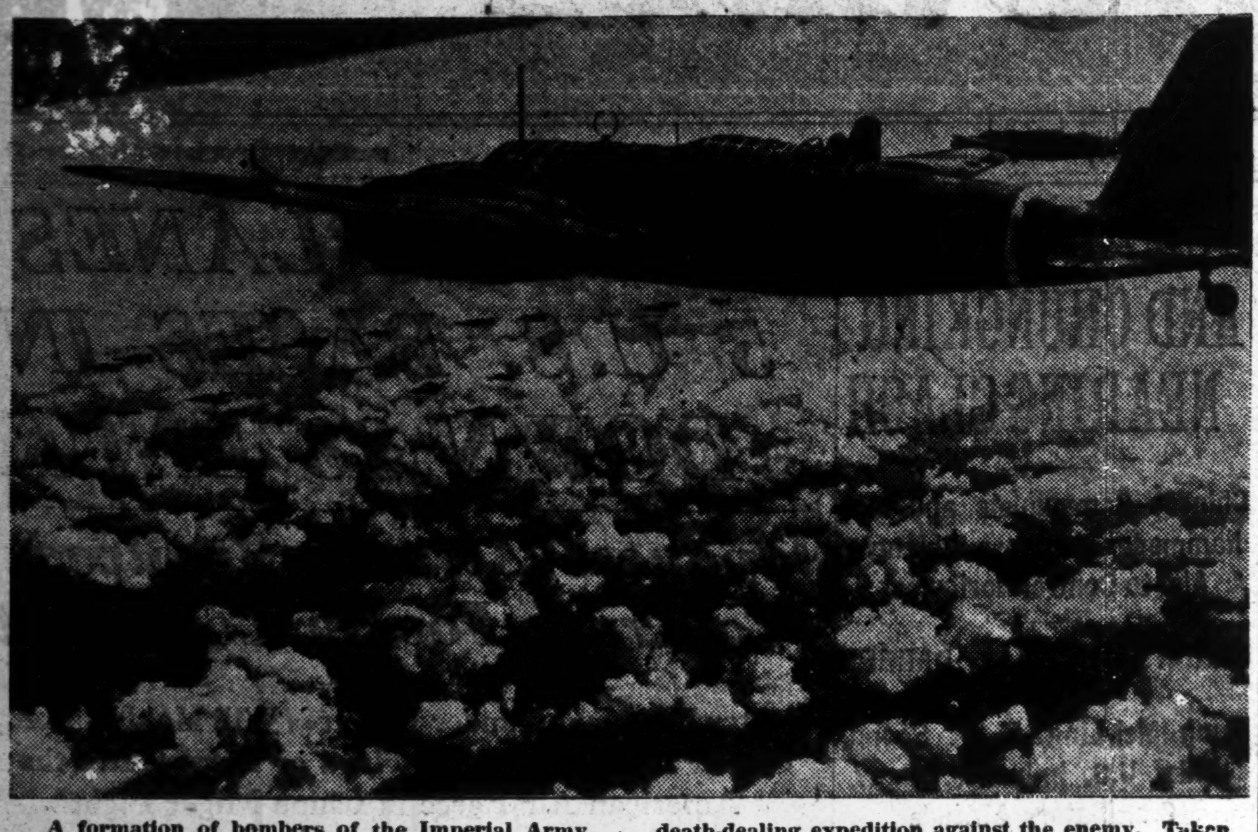
This shows that the Americans, given 10 hours between their nearest base and Tokyo, can bomb Japan and return without making much haste. The distance between Midway and Tokyo is 4,000 kilometers and between Attu and the Hokkaido 5,000 kilometers both ways. These distances can be reduced to three-fourths from the point of view of coefficients.

Advancing Bases

Nor must it be forgotten that the enemy are advancing their bases every minute by a campaign conducted with bombers and fighters. The people of Japan should also take cognizance of the emergence of flying aircraft-carriers the dirigible Mekon, which can carry three light bombers and eight fighters and are equipped with 12 40-mm. rapid-firing guns and six machine-guns. According to American announcements in 1941, one of these carriers developed 160 kilometers an hour bearing five fighters and 16 12.7 mm. machine-guns.

Also according to American sources, they have succeeded in building 570-ton large-sized heavy bombers that can carry six 50-passenger gliders and 150 armed men. Machine-guns have already become outmoded in air fighting, fighters now carrying rapid-firing guns and protected by 9 mm. armor-plates.

Lords of the Air



A formation of bombers of the Imperial Army Air Force roaring over the clouds on another of death-dealing expedition against the enemy. Taken by Army cameraman on the spot.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Burmese Patriot-Priest Instilled Spiritual Strength Into His People

Archbishop Witzaya Devoted Himself to Arousing Fighting Spirit of Countrymen Against British—Statue to Be Unveiled on Freedom Day

Domei

RANGOON, July 25.—Buddhism has been a constant source of inspiration to the moral courage of the Burmese people in their struggle against British oppression. The people of Burma are inseparably bound by Buddhism, and they were particularly fortunate in having been blessed with a great and learned spiritual leader in the person of Archbishop U Witzaya whose voice ever exhorted the people to throw off the British yoke and to build a new Burma. How much spiritual strength was instilled into the people of Burma by this ardent patriot-priest is beyond calculation.

Revered and worshipped by all, Archbishop U Witzaya devoted himself to the dangerous task of arousing the fighting spirit of the people against British tyranny. It was while he was thus engaged that he incurred the displeasure of the British authorities and was thrown into prison, where he retaliated by fasting. Broken in health and emaciated from prolonged fasting, he finally succumbed in prison, leaving behind him the famous words "People of Burma, become wise and rise." Ever since his death these words have been a source of inspiration to the people of Burma. The name of Archbishop U Witzaya, together with that of Bishop Ottama who also worked for the same purpose and at about the same period, has become a symbol of Burmese patriotism and is the object of reverence of all the people of the country.

Statue Built in Memory

The Burmese people, who hold a deep reverence for his virtues, built a statue to his memory in the plaza on the west side of Shwedaung in the city of Rangoon. However, even after the statue was completed no unveiling ceremony was allowed by the British authorities, in consequence of which the statue has been exposed to rain and storm for a long time. But on the glorious day of the declaration of Burmese independence, which is near at hand, the statue will be unveiled for the benefit of all the people. It was customary for the Burmese people to hold on the eve of each anniversary of the death of the great patriot-priest, a memorial service even during the British rule.

It is a widely attested fact that in life Archbishop U Witzaya bore a close resemblance to the Indian hero, Mahatma Gandhi. Strangely enough during the latter half of his life he followed the very same path that the Indian hero has been, and is, following. The fact that Archbishop U Witzaya died while on a hunger strike reminds one of what might have happened to Gandhi himself.

Archbishop U Witzaya was born on the morning of May 9, 1888, in the village of Amyin in Sagaing Prefecture. His father was U Pya and his mother, Dawza Hla. The day of his birth, May 9, falls on the day of the Water Festival, which according to the Burmese Buddhist star forecast, is marked as one on which a great person, who will be responsible for a great event, is born. Moreover, his birthplace Sagaing Prefecture—situated near Mandalay is noted for its many Buddhist pagodas, and is often compared with Nara Prefecture of Japan as the most sacred place in the country.

Called Beautiful in Childhood

In his childhood Archbishop U Witzaya was called Maung Hla Chang, which means "a very beautiful child." Although no detailed descriptions of his parents are available, the fact that the child was studying in the temple school at the age of 5 shows how much care was given to the education of their offspring. It was the custom in those days for parents to dedicate one of their children to the cause of religion, for the welfare of the family's spiritual life, and it seems to have been the lot of Maung Hla Chang to be so chosen.

Archbishop U Witzaya received his first religious instructions from a priest in the village of In-na. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to the temple to share in the rigid sacerdotal life of the priest. Here he underwent strict discipline for 4 years. Later he was properly ordained at the temple in Kan-net, which is noted for the numerous sacred books preserved in its archives. He was then 22 years of age.

Being of an ambitious turn of mind, U Witzaya was not content to be buried in a country temple. Burning with the desire to acquire more learning he left Kan-net. He studied for a while under Bishop Kan Hla at Pyinmana. From there he drifted to Mandalay, to Pakokku, and thence to Rangoon, visiting and studying in the temples of those cities. Thus he became versed in the tenets of all the sects of Buddhism flourishing in Burma. Finally visiting India, he made a careful study of the sacred literatures preserved in Calcutta, whereon his name as an authority on Buddhist doctrines was firmly established.

Motives Not Clear

It is not clear as to when and through what motives he became involved in political agitations, but it seems that he took the first step toward that phase of activity when, while staying in a temple in Pakokku, he joined an association for the study of religious and political problems. It was not long before he had become one of the leading members of the Association.

In 1926 he was sent to the Tharawaddy district on a lecture tour as well as for missionary purposes. The district was already known as the hot-bed of the anti-British struggle, the people entertaining zealous anti-British sentiments. When U Witzaya arrived he was naturally looked upon by the British authorities with a suspicious eye, and in the course of his lectures he was ordered to leave the district. Moreover, he was informed that in case he did not comply immediately he would be stripped of his order and treated as an ordinary individual. He looked upon this warning as an insult to the religion of Burma, and convinced that the position of the priesthood would be permanently injured if he gave in to such an order he gallantly refused to take any notice of the British ultimatum. The result was his confinement in prison for 2 months.

When he was freed after the 2 months, instead of escaping to a place of safety he remained in the district and recommenced his lecture-tour. But this time the British authorities took severer measures. When he had made a tour of the villages of Nyaung-gon and In-natnee he was arrested and sentenced to year and 9 months' imprisonment for the nominal offense of encouraging the people to an armed revolt against the British. Furthermore, in prison he was treated as an ordinary prisoner instead of as a priest. He was stripped of the yellow robe which distinguished his order and was looked upon as a common criminal. Thereupon he retaliated with a hunger-strike.

Illness Causes Agitation

The British authorities, who were alarmed by this unusual retaliation, attempted injections of nutritious substances and otherwise tried to weaken his determination. The news of the illness of U Witzaya soon spread among the people, causing great agitation. The popular unrest grew daily. Now thoroughly alarmed by the turn of affairs the British authorities secretly transferred the prisoner to Midnapore in Bengal, India, and waited for the unrest to subside.

U Witzaya was again freed in 1928, whereupon he went to Taunggyi in Hanthawgyi Prefecture, presumably to recuperate from the effects of imprisonment but in reality to attend the annual all-Burma nationalist conference then being held in that town. At the conference he pointed out the inhumane treatment of Burmese priesthood at the hands of the British, and with a view to enhancing the nationalist movement in Burma, he proposed inviting Mahatma Gandhi to Burma. His proposal was carried unanimously and he was appointed to carry the message to the Indian hero. Thereupon he again became a fugitive from British law, and on the eve of his departure for India he was arrested in Calcutta.

Though imprisoned for the third time his spirit never flagged and his voice calling for the liberation of Burma continued to be heard from behind the grey walls.

British Brutality Increases

However, the brutality of the British authorities increased each day and finally drove U Witzaya to resort to another hunger-strike. It was 8 days after he had started on this hunger-strike that he was sentenced to 6 years' exile on an island in the Andamans for the purpose of preventing the news of his hunger-strike from reaching the ears of the Burmese people. Yet somehow the news leaked out and letters of enquiry began to pour into the prison and a number of people asked for interviews with the prisoner.

A great conference was held in Rangoon by the people of Burma, and representatives of the conference made repeated requests for the release of their beloved patriot-priest, but all their efforts came to naught.

Archbishop U Witzaya's health declined from day to day, and his features grew so emaciated that none could look upon him without immediately averting his eyes in deep sorrow. On January 22, 166 days after the commencement of his hunger-strike, when the approaching evening dusk was about to envelope the grey walls of the prison, an irrevocable curtain of death descended upon the 41 years of life of Burma's great patriot-priest, Archbishop U Witzaya.

Ukraine Contributing Much

ROVNO.—Despite many difficulties such as lack of machinery and manpower, the Ukraine is already contributing much to the food supply of Europe, it was discovered by a Transocean correspondent during a recent tour through this region.

Seek New Beer Process

LISBON,—British breweries are looking for a new process for making beer because of the grain shortage in England, according to reports from London.

FIGHTING SECONDARY TO YANKS IN PACIFIC

U.S. Men in New Georgia More Worried Over Overcoming Jungle Difficulties Than War

Domei

LISBON, July 25.—American forces operating in the thick jungles in New Georgia are so much harassed by the terrible conditions there and troubled by nervousness that fighting has become of secondary importance to them, according to a Daily Mail war correspondent, reports a London dispatch.

His report appearing in yesterday's issue of the Daily Mail runs in part as follows:

"The difficulties being met by the United States forces operating in New Georgia are indeed beyond description. To the Americans, how to overcome these difficulties in the impenetrable jungles is more important than fighting.

"American soldiers have to advance through seas of mud and moreover, the threatening roars of wild beasts at night gravely unnerve these pitiful men who are frightened even by their own shadows. They have to remain in the small holes they have dug, unable to take ample rest. These difficulties can be endured only by those below the age of 30.

"The conditions are entirely different for the Japanese soldiers because they have been trained in jungle warfare and, moreover, they know how to adapt themselves to war psychology. They are also superior to the Americans with regard to camouflaging. Furthermore, the Japanese are possessed of intuition to which the Americans are strangers, while the latter cannot distinguish friends from the enemy during night time."

Japanese Air Heroes Will Crush Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

people is that they, all one hundred million of them, become welded really into one, and like a ball of flame driving forward for the destruction of the enemy America and Britain hit back at the enemy's production with still more production."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ables that country to secure a vital situation over the Central and Eastern Europe. It is natural that both the Axis and anti-Axis camps are covetous of Turkey's definite attitude either way.

While the Axis countries, however, are calmly respecting the neutrality of Turkey, the anti-Axis camp is making frantic efforts to entice Turkey into its own side. The Anglo-American side also confronts the Soviet Union on the Turkish problem. The Soviet demand that the United States and Britain should form a second front does not necessarily stipulate any geographical condition for the task but the Soviets consider landings on Western Europe as the formation of a second front in the real sense of the term. It is a well-known fact that they are decidedly opposed to any operations against the Balkans or West Asia on the part of the Anglo-American forces. The Kremlin is averse to Anglo-American influence extending to Turkey. It is a noteworthy fact that even in the midst of a decisive war in which the destiny of nations hangs in the balance there should be such a deep-seated conflict of interests within the same camp.

For the Soviet Union, control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits is the sole means of egress from the Black Sea and for the United States and Britain they form important routes to West Asia and India. For this reason persistent maneuvers are being conducted between them aimed at restraining each other. That now the Anglo-American forces are about to advance into Turkey in the wake of their offensive on Sicily on the pretext of forming a second front must be a matter for concern not only for the Axis but also for the Soviet Union.

Turkish President Ismet Inonu in his message to the people recently said that war was at hand but they should be most cautious in their acts and expressions so as not to give foreign countries a pretext for violating Turkey's neutrality. Behind these words there were the behind-the-scene activities of British Ambassador Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen and the British demand for the free use of Turkish bays and harbors by American and British ships and their joint management of the straits during the war in return for the recovery of lost territory by Turkey after the war and a loan of 200,000,000 pounds. The Turkish Government of course rejected the demand but Britain is not one to withdraw its demand after a single refusal. We expect enemy maneuvers to drag Turkey into the war will continue but we hope that the people of Turkey will not be influenced by momentary war developments and that they will maintain their neutrality in spite of all temptations and threats, in full realization that the policy of neutrality would be the wisest and most advantageous one in the long run.

HONGKONG TO ESTABLISH AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE

Increased Production and Encouraging Afforestation Aim of Project

Domei

HONGKONG, July 25.—An agricultural and afforestation institute will be opened here in the near future in order to give proper instruction in increasing agricultural production and to encourage afforestation, according to a decision reached by the authorities of the Government-General.

Various experts of the institute will guide farmers in the Hongkong-Kowloon area to increase production through the use of improved farming implements, fertilizers and better farming methods. Idle land around Chintien airfield will be developed into paddy fields.

It is recalled that the Government-General authorities, since Hongkong was placed under Japanese control, have been making positive efforts to increase agricultural production, as well as to improve agricultural products such as rice, vegetables and fruits.

Chandram Chosen Leader

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, July 26.—The Selangor branch of the Indian Independence League at a regular general meeting at the branch office here yesterday afternoon elected Rama Chandram as its new chief it was revealed. Mr. Chandram, 48, hails from Tanjor and is a fiery leader of the independence movement in this region.

U.S. General Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 25.—Lieutenant-General William Buckner of the United States army died in action in either Australia or New Guinea, according to a Washington report.

Record Engine Production

BERLIN.—A record output in the production of railway engines was reached in June, the figure for which was 25 per cent above that for the preceding month.

KWANGAN WAR DEAD HONORED AT PEKING

Japanese Residents' Association Officiate Over Ceremonies For Heroes' Spirits

Domei

PEKING, July 26.—Solemn memorial rites in honor of the spirits of those who died in the Kwangan Gate Incident in 1937, was conducted today from 5 p.m. in the towers of the Kwangan Gate, under the auspices of the Peking Yokusankai.

The Japanese Residents' Association here officiated over the ceremonies in the presence of some 200 military, official, and civil representatives who paid their solemn homages to the dead.

Terajima Holds Talks

Communications Minister Ken Terajima on Monday from 9 a.m. conferred for 50 minutes at the Prime Minister's official residence with the Chief Secretary, the Director of the Legislative Bureau, the President of the Planning Board, and the President of the Board of Information.

Fujihara Inspects Mines

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara and his party at 1 p.m. Monday arrived at the Mitsui Mining Company's Sunakawa Coal Mines to inspect the situation there, reports Domei.

Better Bread in Germany

BERLIN.—Thanks to the good harvest in Germany this year, bread will henceforth be baked without an admixture of barley flour, according to an official decree issued by the Ministry of Food.

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CULTURAL LECTURES FOR SUMMER START

14th Session of Oriental College Formally Opens—Many Scholars Will Speak

The 14th session of the Oriental Culture Summer College of Tokyo, conducted annually by the Oriental Culture Society, was formally opened this year on Monday on the 4th floor of the Sankaido Building, Akasaka, Tokyo, in the presence of Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, and Minister and concurrently Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, Hsieh Tsao-yuan.

Following the ceremony of bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace, and of offering silent prayer to the souls of the soldiers enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, the audience was greeted by Kaju Nakamura, founder and president of the Oriental Culture Summer College. In a few well-chosen words Mr. Nakamura pointed out the necessity, now more than ever, of cultural intercourse to work in collaboration with Japan's armed might, her diplomacy, industry, and economics to successfully win the war and to attain the planned goal.

The Minister of Education was then called upon to address the meeting.

Minister Hsieh Speaks

Minister and concurrently Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, Mr. Hsieh, added a few words in the Chinese language.

Letters of encouragement and appreciation from Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finnish Minister to Japan Dr. Charles G. Idman were then read, marking the closing of the formal part of the ceremony.

A musical program followed, composed of typically Japanese compositions including the chanting of 'waka' poems, 'koto' solos and 'koto' and flute duet, all of which were explained in detail by the Chairman, Dr. Y. Negishi of Rikkyo University.

The lectures commence Tuesday and will continue to Saturday, July 31. One of the special events of this year's course in Tokyo is a visit to the Imperial Museum, accompanied by Dr. J. Harada who is connected with the Museuum. Another feature event will be the viewing of the art of Japanese fencing at the Kodokan under the leadership of Rear-Admiral J. Nango, both of which events are scheduled for Thursday, July 29.

For Wednesday a lecture on Japanese music by Professor H. Tanabe of the Tokyo Imperial University, and 'Ukiyoe' by Mr. S. Mihara, President of the Ukiyoe Society of Japan, are scheduled.

Notable among the many scholars who will lecture during this year's course are Dr. Victor Frene of Munchen University, China, a German who is now a naturalized Chinese, and the Rev. Dr. Josias W. Dienst, who for many years has been studying in Kyoto and is probably the only Dutch authority on Buddhism.

The Karuizawa session will take place from August 2 to 7.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

we forget he had his celebrated gandfather, Iyeyasu, who indirectly through his father and uncle, must have exerted a life-long influence in shaping his remarkable career.

'Incorrigibly Bad'

Mitsukuni whose boyhood name was Osamaro or Chiyomatsu-maro, was born in Mito in 1628, of a woman of humble birth, named Hisa Tani, being third child of Yorifusa who had one daughter and two sons. He was such a good-looking, clever, sprightly boy that he early attracted the favorable attention of Iyemitsu, third Shogun. It was at his explicit will that the boy, when five years old, was appointed heir to the house of Mito, over the head of his elder brother, Yorishige. When three years later, at the age of eight, he underwent the Genpuku (ceremony of wearing his head-dress and ceremonial robe for the first time as sign of attaining early adolescence), the Shogun was pleased to change this boyhood name into Mitsukuni, the first character "mitsu" forming the latter half of his own name, Iyemitsu.

Mitsukuni's early boyhood was distinguished by extraordinary pluck and daring which his father encouraged rather than suppressed. When as yet a tender lad of five or six he was already receiving terrible object lessons in heroism and fearlessness. Once in the dead of night his father ordered him to fetch from a desolate place on his wide estate the head of an executed man and the boy instantly obeyed. He found the bloody thing so heavy that he had to drag it by its hair through dark, rugged narrow paths for about four cho. On another occasion, at a time of widespread famine, when famished corpses were seen floating down the Sumida, the Spartan father bade Mitsukuni swim across the river, and it was all that the 10-year-old boy could do to avoid colliding with the grisly objects by frequently diving beneath the water before he reached the shore on which stood Lord of Mito's country villa.

So pronounced was his love of mischief and naughtiness as well as his addiction to rough and dangerous sports that his retainers found it hard to control him. As he grew older the boy evinced the more objectionable tendency to affect a dandified costume, even to philandering, so that his tutors and retainers, often in despair, called him a "downright bad boy." In his 17th year (1645), however, Mitsukuni suddenly came upon the moral and intellectual crisis of his life which was to revolutionize the whole course of his subsequent career.

(To Be Continued)

PUPPET DRAMA OF JAPAN

Monjuro, Famous Manipulator of Dolls, Explains Technique of The Bunraku—Twenty-Five Years Required to Become an Expert

By KAY OHARA

"'With mincing step she advances, thus, and with face partially concealed by the tip of a silken sleeve, she stands, eyes downcast,'" Monjuro demonstrated. In private life Sakichi Isokawa, Monjuro is one of the most skilled manipulators of the Osaka Bunraku Puppet Show, currently in Tokyo on its annual engagement and performing to a packed house every day at the Shimbashi Embujo. "But actually it requires three men to manipulate her. That was only to give you a general idea," he added, putting aside the doll preparatory to a rest between acts in his dressing-room.

Twenty-five years, the master manipulator declared, are required by the average individual to become an expert in the art of manipulating puppets. "I began training when I was only eight years old," he said. "10 years for the legs, and 15 for the left arm," is their traditional axiom. To the uninitiated this means: ten years in learning to properly manipulate the puppets' legs, and fifteen years in perfecting the dexterity of the manipulator's left hand and wrist.

The novice's first task, Monjuro explained, is to fetch and carry for the master manipulators, until, through visual familiarity, he acquires a general knowledge of the plays. Gradually he consigns to memory the complete repertoire. When progress has reached this step, opportunity is afforded the beginner to test his ability on the stage. Bit by bit, with patient practice both on and off the stage, he works up to the point where the slightest intonation of the singer conveys a special message to him. In fact, by now so much have the plays become a part of his life that to him it is not the puppet, but he himself, who walks shyly, boldly, light-heartedly or dejectedly, onto a scene.

Second Course

After this first gruelling test of ten years—gruelling because of the back-breaking, necessarily stooping position—comes the second and longer course of training of fifteen years. Now no longer a novice, the young manipulator is assigned the management of the puppet's left arm and hand, which he controls with his left hand only. Little by little the technique is grasped, until he is able to give study to the actions of the master manipulator himself, who with his right hand controls the right arm and hand of the puppet, and with his left hand the head, facial movements and the upper part of the body.

"See the development of my left arm as compared with the right?" Monjuro asked, revealing the muscles of an athlete. "That is because of the multitudinous movements that are required of it, and the strain it undergoes." The strain could be understood, Monjuro was certain, as some of the puppets weigh as much as forty pounds or more. In addition to this, the dolls have to be held out from the shoulder at a slightly upward angle to conceal as far as possible the figure of the manipulator.

"The play of our left hand and wrist is enormous," he continued. "To make the puppets move in as life-like a manner as possible, our fingers and wrist are taught to go from one movement into another with absolute smoothness. Perfect coordination—between samisen player and singer, between these two and the manipulators, amongst the three manipulators, and between the master manipulator's left hand and wrist—is absolutely essential in our art.

"The head of the puppets come out like this," Monjuro said, as he pulled out the exquisitely coiffured head, the most valuable part of the puppet. "We have new heads made for our dolls only when absolutely necessary, but present-day doll-makers are not able to attain the perfect finishing touches which gave the dolls of the old masters in the trade their life-like expression."

Not So Simple

The body of the doll isn't as simple as it looks, Monjuro continued in explanation. The frame is of wood, but the shoulders must be made of dried towel gourd—which is where the trouble comes in. The effect of young and broad shoulders, of old and stooping shoulders, of soft and girlish shoulders, is all obtained by using more or less padding. But this padding is stiff and hard to handle when new, besides getting out of shape after a little use. To overcome this difficulty, the paddings are first used in practice-dolls where they get the right degree of handling to make them flexible. "Now this," he said, holding up a frame on the shoulders of which reposed two pieces of rather battered-looking towel gourd, "has been in the possession of this troupe for the last fifty years, which is about ten years longer than my connection here.

"In a world which has seen so many changes, it is remarkable to think that the Bunraku Puppet drama has remained unchanged since its creation over two hundred years ago," he said in conclusion. "The repertoire too has seen little change, until recently. Last year two new plays were produced, and this year one so far, all revolving around the theme of the War of Greater East Asia. Our best efforts are being put forward to make these plays a huge success so that they will faithfully depict, if only in part, the bravery of our valiant soldiers."

Puppet shows are known to have existed in Japan since a thousand or more years ago, but it was in the latter part of the 16th century that the present-day puppet drama came into being. Its epoch-making year was 1685 or thereabouts, when the Takemoto Troupe was formed in Osaka by the famous story-teller, Gidayu Takemoto. With the collaboration of Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the Puppet Drama was developed into musical plays of high excellence. Chikamatsu Monzaemon, known as the Shakespeare of Japan, was one of the greatest geniuses the dramatic world of Japan has ever had. He wrote a number of genre plays of extraordinary merit for the puppet stage, expressing in them scenes from contemporary life.

Monjuro, the master manipulator of the Bunraku Puppet.

Reproduced on Kabuki

Almost immediately after the birth of the Puppet Drama, some of its plays were reproduced in flesh and blood on the Kabuki stage with considerable success. Today the better Kabuki plays are those which have been borrowed from puppet plays rather than those of pure Kabuki origin. At one time the Puppet completely overshadowed the Kabuki in popularity and general success, due to the fact that many of the greatest composers created a succession of masterpieces.

The true home of the Puppet Drama was Osaka and Kyoto, but in Tokyo as well there were popular theaters. Today, however, the Bunrakuza in Osaka is the only puppet-play theater extant in Japan.

Gidayu music is an indispensable adjunct of the Puppet Drama. It stands highest in artistic merit among various kinds of music in Japan. The words are recited by a "tayu," and the musical accompaniment is supplied by a "samisen" player.

The Puppet Drama today, in view of the skill of the Puppet manipulation itself, as well as the fervor of the Gidayu music that accompanies it, is, as it long has been, greatly beloved by many.

SOONG MEETS LEADERS

Foreign Chief in London to Discuss War Situation

Domei

CANTON, July 26.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, is now in the midst of deliberations with British Government leaders concerning the current war situation.

Upon concluding his sojourn in London, it is expected that Minister Soong will once return to Chungking, and leave again for the United States in autumn.

Over 70 Police Chiefs Hear Home Minister On 1st Day of Parley

More than 70 prefectural police chiefs throughout the nation met on Monday, the first day of the Extraordinary National Police Chief Conference. During the meeting which began at 8 a.m. Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando delivered an address to the assembled police chiefs stressing the importance of their role in wartime.

INCREASED MANCHOU CROP PREDICTED BY TAKEBE

Domei

HSINKING, July 24.—A crop yield comparatively more favorable this year than the average production in Manchoukuo was forecast by Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo at his regular press conference here today.

Mr. Takebe reported that farm production in Manchoukuo this year would prove better than normal, although in some localities crops have been more or less affected by damages from frost, flood or worms, while some paddy-fields have suffered from drought.

He attributed the favorable yield of crops for this year to the zeal and enthusiasm of farmers within Manchoukuo in cooperating with the Government farm production increase drive, although he admitted that favorable weather in many parts in the country was partly responsible.

In conclusion, Mr. Takebe gave assurance that the Government would leave no stone unturned to guarantee the smooth collection and distribution of farm products so that the efforts of farmers might not be wasted.

THAI VISITOR LAUDS STRONG UNITY HERE

Government and People Cooperating as One Man, Says Press Organ Chief

"What impressed me most in my current visit is the unity between the Japanese Government and people. You all seem to be working as one man. Everywhere I visited, I saw everybody putting his heart and soul into his work."

So declared Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, who is now visiting Japan, on Monday at the Imperial Hotel.

"The second is the fact that in all educational institutions here, much stress is laid on physical development of the students. Presumably you wish to make your people stronger both in mind and body."

Mr. Prichanusat asserted that he has been struck by the cordial reception given him and Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of Publicity in Thailand, by various Japanese circles. He stressed that many things have been done specially for them and everybody has welcomed them with cheerful smiles in spite of the fact that Japan is now engaged in one of the biggest wars the world has ever experienced.

"Japanese high officials seem to be most cool-headed," the visiting Thai press representative continued. "Old Japanese friends of mine I had met in Thailand and other countries seemed pleased to see me again and glad that at last I had managed to visit and learn about Japan and learn it on the spot."

Changing his topic, he said that he had visited Miyanoshita on Sunday and dropped at the Fujiya Hotel. He stated that the Fujiya Hotel is one of the best in the world, with its beautiful surroundings, Japanese architecture and modern conveniences. "And the famous managing-director of the Hotel, long-moustached Yamaguchi has stocks of interesting anecdotes to tell his guests," Mr. Prichanusat added.

"I was also entertained with Kabuki plays," the Thai visitor continued. "It is much like our 'Leekay' in that the plays are performed exclusively by male actors, the roles of women being taken by female impersonators. The authorities, moreover, kindly provided me with synopses of the plays which made our visit to the Kabuki Theater more interesting."

Queried as to his impressions on Japanese newspapers, he declared that from his observations of important newspaper companies here, he can positively say that the Japanese press is the most highly developed and up-to-date he has ever seen in the world and the equipment is splendid.

"In this connection," he said, "we thank the Japanese newspapers and journalists for the facilities they have given the two Thai correspondents in Tokyo.

"All this I say from the bottom of my heart," he emphasized, "as I hate flattery."

Spanish Firm Ups Capital

MADRID.—The Spanish aircraft company, Constructiones Aeronauticas, has increased its capital to 45,000,000 pesetas, of which the state will contribute 15,000,000.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1943

Elasticity of Japanese Finance

Supported by the matchless patriotism of the entire Japanese people, Japan's wartime financing is being carried on without a hitch despite the unprecedented increase in annual expenditure. This alone testifies to the great reserve of strength and elasticity of Japan's economic power and has caused keen disappointment among the anti-Axis Powers who, having totally underestimated Japan's economic strength, had counted on the speedy bankruptcy of Japanese finance. Far from showing any signs of collapse, however, Japan's financial position has, to the consternation of the enemy Powers, shown a positive improvement since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and with the occupation of the Southern Regions and subsequent control of their vast natural resources already contributing to the further augmentation of this country's mighty fighting strength, an unassailable financial and economic structure has been attained.

The budgetary policy for 1944-45 decided upon at a recent Cabinet meeting affords further conclusive proof of the intrinsic soundness of Japan's wartime finance. According to the formula adopted, which was applied with imminent success in drawing up the budget for the current fiscal year, the Cabinet will itself determine the order of priority to be observed in discussing the more important items of expenditure, so as to ensure harmony in the allotment of funds both for the expansion of war production and the security of the national livelihood and preclude that scramble for additional appropriations among the different governmental departments which sometimes used to arise in pre-war times.

Inasmuch as the equilibrium which in times of peace was maintained between the standard items of expenditure has been thrown out of balance by the exigencies of war, and inasmuch as tension in the war situation increasing, careful enquiry into the whole range of national expenditure each year has become necessary. With this in view, the policy adopted by the Cabinet preliminary to drawing up the budget for the coming fiscal year lays even greater stress on the priorities principle than was the case in the current year. In the current budget precedence was given to appropriations for furthering the increase of population and for the reformation and development of education, but in compiling the coming budget first priority will be given to the furtherance of scientific research and technique where needed for the enhancement of the fighting strength of the nation, the conservation or substitution of any special materials whose supply may be limited, the further development and improvement of transportation facilities by land and sea and air, and what is particularly noteworthy, the renovation and vigorous execution of wartime diplomacy. Apart from these outstanding items, new appropriations will be rigorously confined to such as contribute to the active prosecution of the war; to items for air and home defense; for the increased production of essential materials, for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, for improvement in the public health, for the further consolidation of the wartime mode of living, and all other items aiming at a steady augmentation of the nation's fighting strength.

As a further means of giving increased elasticity to the budget for the coming fiscal year, it has been decided to expand the national reserve funds. In recent years the national reserve fund appropriations have shown a steady increase, having risen from ¥110,000,000 in the 1940-41 budget to ¥340,000,000 in 1941-42, ¥850,000,000 in 1942-43 to the impressive figure of ¥1,580,000,000 in the current fiscal year. With the progress of the war, items of expenditure which cannot be previously anticipated will naturally tend to increase, and it is therefore certain that there will be a further large increase in the funds allotted to the national reserve in the coming budget. At the same time earnest endeavors will be made to reduce loan issues to cover deficits, and to strengthen still further the financial basis of the country by increasing ordinary revenues, by restricting increases in personnel in Government offices, and by securing the transfer of larger sums from various special accounts to the General Account.

The function of wartime finance is by no means confined to providing the necessary war funds. It must also ensure the smooth operation of wartime economy, finance and economy being inextricably inter-related. Effective wartime financial administration must depend in the ultimate analysis on the reorganization of the national economy, on increased wartime production through the adjustment of enterprises, on the reduction of national consumption and the full utilization of the nation's assets; indeed the efficiency displayed in the planned utilization of all the nation's domestic resources may be said to hold the key to the final outcome of the war.

In order to maintain wartime finance on a sound basis a constant struggle against inflation is also imperative. It is true that the Southern Regions now occupied by Japan are so rich in natural resources and such active progress is being shown in their development that the Japanese nation need feel no apprehension over the remarkable expansion in the budget estimates while the Government's financial policy remains so sound. The fear of inflation, so acute in enemy countries, is therefore no longer felt in Japan, but it cannot be ignored that every measure of wartime finance, if not properly checked, nevertheless has a tendency to stimulate inflation and the best way to stabilize national finance permanently is to win the war. Firmly convinced of the truth of this statement, the Japanese nation is fully prepared to bear any financial burden, no matter how heavy, that the war may be the sooner won. The Government has already indicated its intention of increasing ordinary revenues in the coming fiscal year. This will inevitably entail increased taxation for which the nation is fully prepared.

The nation is particularly cognizant of the important role which reduction of consumption plays in wartime economy, and in cooperating with the Government by the spontaneous reduction of consumption to a minimum, it is displaying once more its unity, loyalty and patriotism. It is, however, imperative that the temporary reduction in the national standard of living be effected within limits which permit a constant increase in wartime production. Full attention is being paid by the Government to this aspect of its financial program, and while state control of national living will be intensified and the rationing system extended, a sturdy spirit will be inculcated and simple life encouraged among the people, while at the same time expenditures tending to stabilize social conditions at a proper level and invigorate public morale will not be grudged.

In conclusion it may be said that the constructive nature of Japan's wartime finance is partly due to the fact that its scope is not limited to Japan alone, but extends to the construction of Greater East Asia as well. In the very midst of war the restoration and reconstruction of Greater East Asia is making steady headway and it is incumbent on all the states and peoples within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to bear their share of the mutual war burden. They too, by their help in fortifying the different regions of East Asia against any enemy counter-attack and in developing their natural resources for conversion into enhanced fighting strength, play their part in contributing to Japan's unassailable financial position.

A Year Ago Today

July 27, 1942

Fresh results obtained by Imperial submarines in the areas of Seattle, Sydney, the Aleutian Islands and Dutch Harbor over the period from June 1 till July 16 included eight enemy merchant vessels, aggregating 71,000 tons, as revealed by the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Preparations for converting the sugar-cane plantations in the Philippines into those for cotton cultivation have been made, as the Japanese enterprisers recently arrived there to carry the plan into execution. Under the tentative plans, the central part of Luzon Island, the western region of Negros Island and the area around Daval in Mindanao Island will be made into cotton cultivation zones.

* * *

As a last-minute attempt to alleviate the rapidly increasing scarcity of foodstuffs, the British Government has ordered a number of food supply companies in England to either close down or merge. This measure affects approximately 30 per cent of the food supply companies in England.

* * *

The negative and lukewarm attitude of the anti-Axis Powers toward the execution of the present war was severely criticized by Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States. He pointed out that the Anglo-American war policy apparently is concentrated on production of war materials, and that it is also apparent that the anti-Axis nations have no intention of carrying out a positive offensive in order to achieve a final victory.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Green Meets the Challenge Half-Way

(Editor's note: This is the first of two articles by Masao Dodo revealing the inside working of the current labor movement in the United States. The present series is a sequel to the articles that appeared in these columns from June 24 to June 27.)

I

The City of Detroit is very much in the news again. About a month ago, we were shocked by the report of a bloody race riot in that city between the negroes and the whites. Now, a scathing attack by William Green on America's wartime policy has struck the ears of the world like a thunderclap.

If the United States is the arsenal of Democracy—as President Roosevelt says it is—the City of Detroit is the greatest production center of that arsenal. All the gigantic factories of such great automobile factories as the Ford, the Cadillac, the Hudson, the Chrysler, the Lincoln, the Federal Motor Truck, and the Fisher Body Corporation are located in and around the city. Under the war-time regime the area has become the busiest hive of arms production.

Obviously, that is the reason why the American Federation of Labor held its big annual convention in that city last week.

It just so happens that the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor is by far the most important gathering of the kind this year. When the Convention opened, the Federation claimed a membership of over six and a half million workers. It gained another half a million last Wednesday when it accepted the United Mine Workers back to its fold. Its rival, the Congress of Industrial Organization, has been playing second fiddle since the secession of the UMW. What the AFL Convention decides at Detroit will largely decide the direction of America's organized labor. As the problem of manpower is the gravest of all wartime questions of the United States now, any radical departure by the AFL is bound to swing the entire nation with it.

Psychological Moment

It is precisely at this psychological moment that the AFL President, William Green, made his bombshell declaration: "There has been almost complete lack of appreciation in our country of the need of keeping America's powers of production in top-notch condition. Our domestic war economy has not been geared to the need of protecting workers against the hazards of inflation and its concomitants."

Even an enemy propagandist would hesitate to hurl so sweeping a charge against America's domestic policy. It is the more surprising because William Green has been one of the loudest supporters of the Roosevelt Administration. In this regard, his attitude has seemed to verge on abject servitude. But now, he has not only turned rebellious against many of Roosevelt's agencies but has assumed for himself the role of a prosecuting attorney, pointing his finger of accusation—as it were—at some lowly criminal.

Why the abrupt change of front?—one is tempted to ask.

The office of the AFL Presidency rotates every year. Mr. Green, being the incumbent candidate, may feel called upon to be a bit extravagant in his choice of words. But that does not explain the reasons for his right-about face. The presidential reelection only provided an occasion. It could not be the cause of the sudden change. It could not be the cause of the sudden change. Then what could be the causes?

The City of Detroit is located in that part of the United States where the public sentiment is the bitterest against Roosevelt's Administration. One of America's leading high-brow journalists, Bruce Bliven, recently had this to say about it: "It must be confessed that one gets little feeling in the Middle West that the war is being fought for any particular idealistic purpose."

The Chicago Tribune, under the anti-Roosevelt editorship of Colonel Robert McCormick, is still most widely read in that area. Its circulation is several times larger than that of its rival, the pro-Roosevelt Chicago Sun. Perhaps, William Green was affected by this general atmosphere and has revised his position accordingly.

The most feasible explanation, however, is that Mr. Green's change of front was based upon his appraisal of the temper of the AFL delegates who poured from all parts of the country to the Convention. It reflects the mood of several million AFL members toward the Washington Administration. "We are bitterly disappointed," said Mr. Green in his Convention address, "by the failure of his (Roosevelt's) administrative agencies to carry them (his professed policies) out effectively."

A Larger Aspect

There is also a much larger aspect of the situation to which our attention must now be turned. It is Labor's reorientation of its own position. "Profiteers and speculators are sapping the strength of the nation's army of workers," President Green warned in the same speech, "and drastic action must be taken at once to avert the take-downs of our war-time economy."

The question immediately rises as to what the American Federation of Labor proposes to do in case its president's warning is left unheeded. By way of answering that question, William Green declared: "The present members of Congress will be swept out of office in the next elections unless they heed the danger signs and take summary action to protect the interests of workers and consuming public." This threat of Green's closely echoes back to the menacing words uttered by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 when he warned Congress to the effect: If you don't come across, some of you many not be here next year.

It seems to be the easiest way out to take it out on Congress whenever a mailed fist has to be used for airing one's public grudge. The threat names no individual and therefore does not provoke any immediate countercharge. It is a sleight of hand which a politician often uses to assume a censurious air while avoiding a back-fire.

William Green, however, went a step further. He committed himself in his Convention speech that he wanted "the President of the United States to know that we are in full accord with his policies, but are bitterly disappointed by the failure of his administrative agencies to carry them out effectively. That goes for the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration." The line of attack was thus made clear. Green still supports President Roosevelt and concentrates his attack on the latter's manifold agencies. Whether this reflects the majority sentiment of the AFL is still a moot question. Still graver questions are: Whither will this declaration by William Green lead the American labor movement? What will be John L. Lewis' role in the immediate future in view of the new development?

A few suggestions will be presented in the next article toward answering them.

Fruits of Wisdom

He who confers a favor should at once forget it, if he is not to show a sordid, ungenerous spirit. To remind a man of a kindness conferred on him, and to talk of it, is little different from reproach.—Demosthenes.

* * *

A fop of fashion is the mercer's friend, the tailor's fool, and his own foe.—Lavater.

* * *

Be not so bigoted to any custom as to worship it at the expense of truth.—Zimmerman.

* * *

The secret of making one's self tiresome, is not to know when to stop.—Voltaire.

* * *

Esteem has more engaging charms than friendship and even love. It captivates hearts better, and never makes ingrates.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home.—Chinese Proverb.

* * *

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, 'tis not to be imagined how impossible almost it is to reclaim it. Whence it comes to pass that we see some men, who are otherwise very honest, so subject to this vice.—Montaigne.

* * *

Poetry is the sister of sorrow; every man that suffers and weeps, is a poet; every tear is a verse; and every heart a poem.—Andre.

* * *

Shall we call ourselves benevolent, when the gifts we bestow do not cost us a single privation?—Degerando.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER I

The Clouds Gather (1920)

(Continued)

A British politician in 1934 will naturally inquire why attempts were not made in 1920 to win over the Moslem Community when it was apparent that the Indian National Congress was heading towards an oppositionist policy. On this point, Mr. Montagu was not inactive and he did his level best to influence the British Cabinet, but the odds were against him.

During the Great War, Indian Mohammedans had expressed their uneasiness as to what the policy of Britain towards Turkey would be when the time came for discussing peace terms. To placate them the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, had many a conciliatory statement on January 5, 1918, in which he said, among other things, that Great Britain would not pursue a vindictive policy and had no intention of depriving the Turks of the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which were predominantly Turkish. At the end of the war, however, when it was clear that the Allies were aiming at nothing less than the complete dismemberment of Turkey, a deputation of Indian Moslems was sent to Europe in March, 1920, to plead the cause of the Turks. This deputation which was led by Moulana Mohammed Ali, the younger of the Ali brothers, failed to achieve anything in spite of the best efforts of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.

Resentment Blazes

By the middle of 1920, Indian Moslems began to feel that in all probability Turkey would cease to exist as an independent state—that the head of the Islamic Church, the Khalifa, who was also the Sultan of Turkey would be deprived of his territories in Europe and in Asia and that the Holy Places of Islam would pass into non-Moslem hands. The realization of this unavoidable calamity produced a blaze of resentment among every section of the Moslem Community in India. But however deep their resentment might be, they were not in a position to take up arms against the victorious British Government. Therefore all that they could think of doing was to oppose the working of the New Constitution.

About the middle of 1920, anti-British feeling was stronger among the Moslems than among the rest of the Indian population. Mr. Montagu has been able to divide the nationalist forces but he had failed to win over any section of the Moslems, though he had left no stone unturned in his efforts to placate them and had ultimately to resign from the Cabinet for ventilating their grievances.

An organization was set up by the Moslems under the name of the All-India Khilafat Committee with the object of restoring to the 'Khalifa,' the head of the Islamic Church, the temporal power which he had enjoyed as Sultan of Turkey before the Great War.

Ali Brothers Command

The leadership of this Khilafat movement was assumed by the Ali brothers, Moulana Mohammed Ali, the younger but more influential, and Moulana Shaukat Ali, the elder. Both of them were Oxford graduates. Moulana Mohammed Ali had been a journalist and Moulana Shaukat Ali a highly-paid officer in the Excise Department of the Government of India. During the war both of them had been interned for carrying on propaganda against the British Government and in favor of the Turks. The agitation following in the wake of their incarceration had made them prominent in the public eye and when the Khilafat movement began, it was natural that they should be invested with the crown of leadership. Moreover, their dress and mode of life, shaped according to orthodox Moslem ideas made a strong appeal to the Moslem masses and served to make them tremendously popular.

The Punjab atrocities and their sequel made a rebel of the once loyal Mr. Gandhi. He who had pleaded for cooperation at Amritsar in December, 1919, and had succeeded in carrying the Congress with him, was in 1920 collecting his forces for leading a revolt against the British Government. Before he returned to India in 1914, he had tried the method of passive resistance in South Africa, in his fight for the rights of Indians against the South African Government and had found it extremely helpful.

Gandhi Starts Agitation

In February, 1919, before the Rowlatt Bills became law, he had started an agitation on the same lines, called the "Satyagraha" movement, against the Bills—but the agitation had proved to be abortive for the time being, because of the outbreak of violence. He was, however, fully prepared to use the same method once again in organizing a non-violent revolt against the British Government. He had disciplined his body and mind for a life of suffering. He had, moreover, brought with him a group of loyal followers from South Africa and during his six years' stay in India, had won many supporters for his cause. He only wanted more allies in order to be able to capture the leadership of the Indian National Congress.

About this time the Ali brothers and other Moslem leaders were preparing to launch the Khilafat movement and they, too, were looking out for allies. Nothing could please them more than to find that the premier nationalist organization of the country would take up the cause of Turkey. So an alliance was at once struck between Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers on the basis of two issues, viz., the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat grievances.

Ali Brothers Help

The Ali brothers and their followers while keeping up a separate organization—the All-India Khilafat Committee—would join the Indian National Congress and agitate for the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and for the attainment of political freedom, which was the only guarantee against such wrongs in future. On the other hand, the Indian National Congress would lend its full support to the Khilafat organizations in the country and agitate for the redress of the Khilafat or Turkish grievances.

The elections to the legislatures under the new Constitution—called the Government of India Act, 1919—were due in November, 1920. The Amritsar Congress had resolved in December, 1919, to work this Constitution but in the meantime public opinion had changed considerably.

A special session of the Congress was therefore summoned in Calcutta in September, 1920, under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, the well-known Punjab leader. Mr. Gandhi was fully aware that his new policy of opposition to the reformed constitution would not be accepted by an influential section in the Congress. He had, therefore, strengthened himself by an alliance with the Moslem leaders and the All-India Khilafat Committee. In fact, he was so sure of his position in the country that if the congress had rejected his plan of non-violent non-cooperation, he could have launched his campaign with the support of the Khilafat organizations. Matters did not, however, come to such a pass. Besides the Moslem leaders, Mr. Gandhi had a powerful ally in Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leading advocate of Allahabad and the leader of the United Provinces. . . .

Non-Cooperation Begins

He moved the adoption of a policy of progressive non-violent non-cooperation which would begin with the renunciation of titles bestowed by the Government and with the triple boycott (namely, boycott of legislatures, law-courts and educational institutions) and would end in non-payment of taxes. This resolution was carried by a large majority, 1,855 votes out of 2,728 being in his favor . . . .

Besides ratifying the resolution on progressive non-cooperation, including the boycott of legislatures, law courts and education institutions, the Nagpur Congress took a very important step in altering the Constitution of the Indian National Congress.

Hitherto, the goal of the Congress, as defined in the Constitution, had been 'Self-Government within the British Empire.' This had antagonized all those Congressmen who believed in the severance of the British connection or who refused to be tied down to the Empire. To enable the Left-Wingers to return to the Congress fold, the goal of the Congress was declared to be "Swaraj" (which means literally self-rule) and it was left to individual Congressmen to define "Swaraj" in their own way. Mr. Gandhi however, defined "Swaraj" to mean "Self-Government within the Empire, if possible—and outside, if necessary."

BY THE SEA

By M. K.

Lord, when the sweet sun shines
I am ashamed that I should sullen
be.
Since it seems good to Thee,
In Thine omniscience, to withhold
from me
One gift for which my wayward
spirit pines.

So much to thank Thee for.
The splendid bounty of Thy sea
and sky,
The golden lights that lie
Upon the ruddy maples, and the
sigh
Of violet-sheltering pines along
the shore.

Stretches of shining sand,
The sunset's warmth upon the
susuki plumes,
The mellow hush that comes
When silver-sceptered night her
reign resumes
And scatters jewels with a lavish
hand.

Yet one more gift I crave.
The power to truly prize what
Thou hast given:
That no more driven
By discontent, I render sighs to
Heaven;
But learn to bless her for the
gifts I have.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

Iyeyasu, the greatest statesman born in this country, was the father of numerous children, some bad, some indifferent and others very clever. To his good children he was greatly indebted for the wonderful success of his unique political system.

The eldest son, Hidetada, very moral and straightlaced, whose strictness in words and deportment had ever been a source of his father's unceasing marvel, if not emulation, became, appropriately enough, Second Shogun. Iyeyasu had three other remarkable sons whose welfare he was very anxious to promote by promoting incidentally his own dynastical interests.

Yoshinao (Lord of Owari), Yorinobu (Lord of Kishu or Kii) and Yorifusa (Lord of Mito) were given the greatest daimyoites in his gift, and known as "Go-sanke" (three honorable houses), entitled to return heir to the Shogun in case of default in the trunk line. The three men, each brilliant in his way, like his father, left a high reputation as patrons of learning and classic literature, particularly so the Lord of Owari whose posthumous title was "Kei-ko" (reverenced prince), and the Lord of Mito posthumously known as "I-ko" (awe-inspiring prince). Kei-ko, we may hasten to remark, was the author of the monumented work, "Jingi Hoten," an encyclopaedic work on Shinto shrines, and a first-rate authority among the daimyo on Shinto lore as well as on other branches of national learning. Among these sons, Iyeyasu, previous to his death, divided his famous collections of books and manuscripts which proved an added stimulus to their devotion to books and learning.

'Vice-Shogun'

Yorifusa, youngest of the three, the eleventh son of Iyeyasu, in whom we are here most interested as the father of Mitsukuni, was born when the old man was 62, and was the apple of his eye. The great man dandled him on his knees and patted him on the head as he told him to grow up into a good, strong man, and, above all, a very fine scholar. Yorifusa was an active, bright-witted boy, and, as the story goes, Iyeyasu once warned Hidetada, "Look out for this kid; he may prove more than your match some day."

Could this have been the cause for the comparatively lean territory of Mito to which he had been assigned with its 280,000 koku revenue, which was raised to 350,000 only in 1701, while his two brothers had 600,000 and 700,000 koku respectively?

As Lord of Mito, so near the Shogunal capital, Yorifusa had the peculiar obligation of permanent residence in Yedo, while all other daimyo were obliged to live there only every alternate year. It was presumed that the Lord of Mito was to act as a sort of emergency Shogun in case anything happened to the Shogunal person, so he had, as all his lineal descendants had, the popular cognomen of "Fuku-Shogun" (Vice-Shogun). Thus he had the hardest, or the most responsible, position of the three brothers, and to make up for it, the smallest revenue. It was the traditional policy of Iyeyasu and his successors who, like fate itself, seldom placed two strong weapons in one and the same hand.

One may suspect therefore that in that psychological make-up of Mito there was something like "inferiority complex" which, it is said, inspires one with inordinate ambition and often proves the secret of success in the world. Be that as it may, Yorifusa evidently made up his mind to justify himself in some way—in a spiritual way perhaps—if he had to remain the poorest of the three brothers in a material sense. In view of the great value now attached to culture and literary attainments in the new era of peace, he gave his major attention to the art of peaceful regime and the cultivation of learning among his vassals. But Yorifusa also was a product of his age, which was not as yet so far removed from the days of warlike feats and strategy. Memories of battles and bloody adventures had not entirely faded. Yorifusa whose character was cast in a heroic mould, had more than once expressed envy of his eldest brother who had fought under his father's banners. He thought, as others thought, that he would have made a first-rate warrior rather than a first-rate man of letters. In bringing up his boys he naturally believed in the Stoical method of not sparing the rod. His first aim was to make them brave, manly fellows before anything else.

Mitsukuni was a son of such a man, but he became so famous both as administrator and founder of the "Mito learning," that he fairly eclipsed his father and his no less illustrious uncle, Keiko. Nor should

(Continued on Page 3)